

NEWS

Libertarian Party of California

Official Publication of the Libertarian Party of California — Vol. 2, No. 7, January 1996

ExCom actions

at meeting in Arroyo

Grande, December 10, 1995

Absent: Jonathan Richter, Bob Weber, Joseph W. Dehn III.

Alternate At Large Representative serving: Jean Taborsky.

Approved the 1995 Minutes.

Approved the Operations Committee to implement a proposal for an Executive Director based in Sacramento to begin July 1, 1996. With the proviso that no lease or contract will be signed before Mar 1, 1996. Final Proposal is to be on the ExCom Agenda in February, 1996.

Approved discontinuing 800 number by a gradual phaseout between March and July 1996. Directory listing will end as of new books in 1996.

Passed a Resolution opposing U.S. troop deployment to Bosnia. (See story and Resolution on page 3.)

— see ExCom, page 8

Inside this issue

Compassionate Use petition

Writing our wrongs

CCRI petitions should be returned to CCRI, P. O. Box 67278, Los Angeles, CA 90067, **not** to your Registrar of Voters.

Also the telephone number shown for Richard H. Halvorson in the CCRI article on page 3 should have read (619)272-6328.

We regret the errors.

A positive note: Financial support of CCRI is picking up but more is needed. The backers thank you.

Elections: 1996 convention theme

With the 1996 LPC convention less than two months away, all the activities and functions are falling into place according to convention coordinators Laura McFadden and Olga Cruz.

Site of the convention is the luxurious 16-story, 521-room Hyatt Regency Hotel on the waterfront in Long Beach.

The theme is "I Wanna Be Elected." That's most appropriate considering the convention is being held in an election year.

LPC business will include discussion of the state Platform and Bylaws, electing five At Large Representatives and two Alternate At-Large Representatives to the Executive Committee, Judicial Committee members, electing delegates to

the National Convention to be held July 4 in Washington, D.C., National Committee and Alternate representatives. The five LPC officers were elected to two-year terms at the 1995 convention in Oakland.

In keeping with the theme, the convention coordinators have extended invitations to the four declared LP presidential nominees and the one declared vice-presidential nominee. Those who have declared for the presidential nomination are: Harry Browne from Tennessee, Doug Ohmen of California, Irwin Schiff of Nevada and Rick Tompkins from Arizona. Jo Jorgensen of Texas is currently the sole contender for the vice presidential spot.

Also in keeping with the theme is a Grassroots Campaigning Seminar for ac-

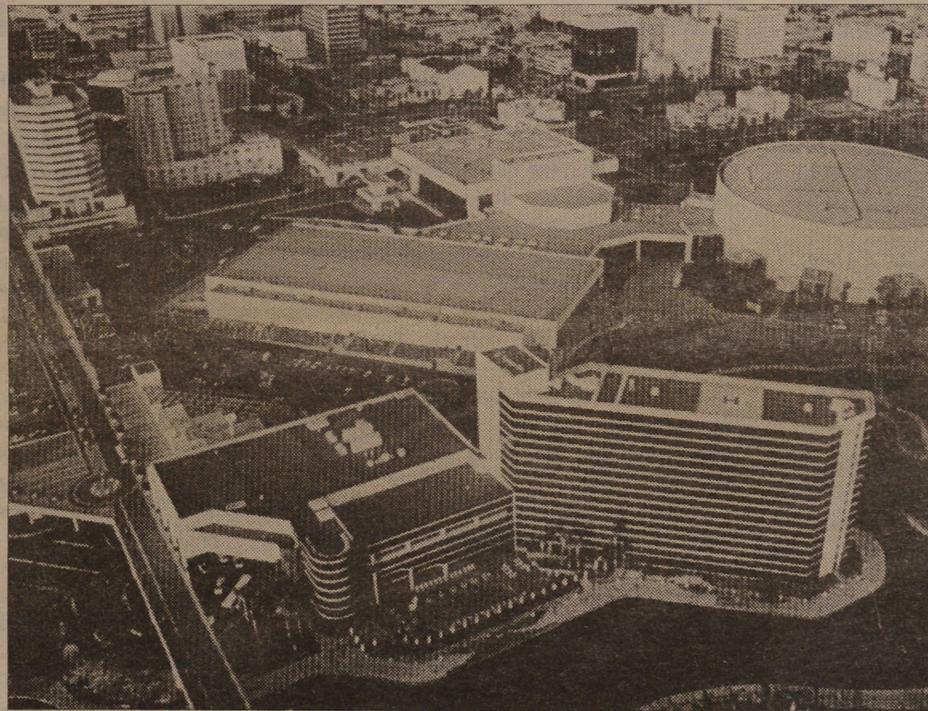
See CONVENTION, page 3

Candidates working hard to qualify

At press time, candidates for state and congressional offices were still working feverishly to fulfill the requirements for getting on the ballot.

Reports were mixed on the degree of ease with which candidates were getting the necessary signatures of Registered Libertarians to meet the requirements. A few

See CANDIDATES, page 4



A seagull's view of the Hyatt Regency Long Beach and the Convention Center

Wishing everyone a great Libertarian year



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655 Lewelling Blvd., #362
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Don't overlook
LPC Platform
inside

Getting It Done With Gail: Listening to others

by Gail Lightfoot

This month, I am turning over this space to Gene Cisewski. In addition to being chair of the LP of Washington, D.C., he was elected to be chair of the Council of State Chairs at its recent meeting in October. Cisewski presents some of the frank and positive views expressed by outstanding speakers at that meeting.

During the Saturday October 7, 1995 morning session of the LP Council of State Chairs meeting, Washington Times chief political correspondent Donald Lambro encouraged Libertarians to "keep pushing the envelope on policy initiatives." Lambro suggested that were it not for the growing popularity of LP positions, the Republicans would not even be talking about eliminating the income tax. Lambro said that the future of the LP was bright if we could "find new ways to present old issues" and "discover government programs to invade and conquer." He felt that Libertarians were "demystifying and popularizing" many current initiatives. Lambro is the author of The Federal Rat Hole and Fat City.

Two examples of government failure that Lambro cited were public broadcasting popular with Democrats and agricultural programs popular with Republicans. He noted that there were some 300 private, classical radio stations in 1960. Thanks to NPR's competition that number is down to 12, he said. Lambro then pointed out that the rules for federal Agriculture offices were written in a different era: "When the law called for an Ag office to be within a day's horse ride from every farm," is what he said.

"Why should we tax the things we need to live?" is a question Lambro suggested LP candidates should repeat loudly and frequently. He said that LP candidates have to connect spending cuts with savings. "Clearly show people how individual taxes could be cut" so that prospective voters see what's in our plan for them.

"People are with us."

U.S. Term Limits National Director Paul Jacob inspired the group to go forward in political endeavors. Jacob said the "the people are with us." He noted that "the vast majority of Americans don't like politics and they don't want to pay attention to politics, they just want to be left alone." He said that this gives the LP an edge if we can position ourselves as a part of that majority.

The leader of one of the strongest American grassroots movements also told the chairs to separate "educational issues from implementation issues." Jacob said that there are many Libertarian ideas that most people favor. Those are the implementable issues that should take the fore in campaigns for public office.



Gail Lightfoot

Other issues are still touchy with the voters and the party must use other resources to change minds.

Jacob recommended that candidates focus on what they will do to "change the law and put their primary focus on what is doable right now." The party itself should then focus on the other issues to fully integrate the ideals of freedom.

Jacob said that the media doesn't understand how to convey complex issues. It is up to Libertarians to come up with a way to simplify our message while remaining "respectful of the people." He urged LP leaders to "defend people who hate politics!"

Politicians who tell people one thing but fail to deliver help create that hate of politics. Suggesting that some GOP are cannibals, Jacob said they steal our issues, "telling the people the right thing and then they don't do it." Libertarians, he said, must make the media keep track of promises on specific issues and then follow up on the action.

Jacob concluded, invoking the words of Frederick Douglass, "If there is no struggle, you're not alive."

He urged Libertarians to set sights high and "don't stop short of victory."

National Chair aired on C-Span

On Sunday, October 8, 1995, C-SPAN covered the remarks of National LP Chair Steve Dasbach. Dasbach used this opportunity to contrast how Ross Perot's so-called party lacks the principles and grassroots leadership that made the Libertarian Party America's third largest party today.

Fantastic resource for candidates at any level

How to Have Fun Losing Your Race for Congress

When your campaign is to promote the party and build membership, how do you get the media to take you seriously? How should you talk to the average voter about libertarian issues? How do you effectively announce your candidacy? How should you set up your campaign committee? What think tanks can help you formulate issues?

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Only \$15.00 a copy from:

The Monticello Group, 1311 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Suite 1, Washington, DC 20005-3701

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Submission deadline for February issue: Jan. 2, 1996

LPC Membership Form

Libertarian Party of California,
655 Lewelling Blvd.,
San Leandro, CA 94579

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Phone(s) _____

E-mail _____

Please limit access to my:

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I choose to set my yearly dues at:

- \$25 - Basic membership (incl. state newspaper)
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I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals.

Signature _____

Please note: Non-signers are associate members and cannot vote on Party business.

Multi-party conference called for "restoring republic"

Mike Hurley, Kansas City Fifth Ward Committeeman, Libertarian Party of Missouri, and former Missouri state chair, has announced a proposed CURE (Constitutionally Unified Republic for Everyone) convention. The conference is set for Wichita, KS, February 19-20, 1996.

Hurley said, "I believe a strong Libertarian presence in Wichita would be extremely beneficial to attracting volunteers and voters to our candidates in 1996. CURE is a multi-party organization whose premise is to unite all persons interested in restoring a limited constitutional republic. This is a very libertarian idea, since to do so would eliminate most of the federal government as we know it, even to the point of scaling back the standing military. It would mean an end to the welfare state, the war on drugs, foreign aid and adventurism etc."

He said he met with some of the organizers at a national meeting in Kansas City, recently. According to Hurley, "Many of these people are quite libertarian, but lacking the ideological rhetoric of libertarianism. Usually each will have their own unique 'real world' focus on certain practical issues. The important thing is that each person or group's particular area of concern dovetails with libertarianism, the

philosophy of individual liberty. However, many of these folks are suspicious of the LP because we don't focus enough on their area of concern, are too "philosophical," or are not "practical" enough. This is a good opportunity to show these folks who we are and win additional support for our candidates.

Hurley went on to say, "I think some folks in the Patriot/Constitutionalist movement are simply too personally invested in their own party or group to throw their lot in with the LP. (The main reason previous attempts to unite such groups have failed.) CURE is a good coalition building opportunity, since CURE doesn't threaten their particular fiefdoms. It does allow a forum for networking across the breadth of the freedom movement. It just makes sense to support one another's candidates (any that meet the CURE criterion are a light year ahead of the Democrats and Reprehensipublicans. Of course, most third party candidates will be Libertarians in 1996."

Hurley volunteered to raise a delegation from Missouri to the CURE Wichita convention. The goal is to reach 1000 delegates nationwide by Dec 20 to make the convention a "go." He added, "I'm hoping for a large Missouri delegation, since most of us can reasonably drive to Wichita. Please respond ASAP if it is a possibility for you to go, or if you want me to contact someone you know who might be interested."

Hurley can be reached by calling (816) 561-1514, by fax at (816) 561-7227 or e-mail at MikeHurley@aol.com.

Convention -from page 1

tivists and candidates conducted by John Davies, a successful Santa Barbara-based campaign strategist. Four elected California Libertarian city council members will be among the speakers: Dennis Schlumpf of Lake Tahoe, Bonnie Flickinger of Moreno Valley, Art Olivier of Bellflower, and Sandi Webb of Simi Valley.

Another featured speaker will be Judge James Gray, local jurist and activist against the Drug War.

The convention will not be all business and speakers. A *Mardi Gras in California* party has been scheduled for Friday evening. On Sunday, there will be a poolside luau.

Focal point of all convention activities will be the Regency Ballroom on the third level of the gleaming hotel. The Hyatt Regency is on the edge of Long Beach Harbor. It has a heated outdoor pool and fitness center and a view of the historic Queen Mary. Within walking distance are boutiques, restaurants and shopping at Shoreline Village.

Goldsworthy in Las Vegas

In a letter sent to various friends such as LPC Chair Gail Lightfoot, former chair Kim Goldsworthy announced that he has moved to Las Vegas, NV. He has been employed as a computer programmer writing software programs for Preferred Equities Corp., a firm that sells and manages time-share units.

He has been commuting back and forth weekly to his home in Rosemead until he gets settled. So he can still be reached there and via e-mail at goldbug@liberty.com. In Las Vegas, his address is P. O. Box 73030, Las Vegas, NV 89170-3030. His telephone is (702)734-2911. At present, he lives within walking distance of his office, but may find something with more square feet, but less expensive.

Anticipating questions, he says that he has been too busy getting settled in his new job and new quarters to look up any persons or pet organizations such as the LP of Nevada, Toastmasters or Mensa; yes, it is hot there; he is satisfied there are things other than gamble to do in Las Vegas; and no one is a Nevada native, everyone is from out of state.

Involvement in Bosnia protested

California Libertarians have pledged to stage protests against involving U. S. troops in Bosnia on the first Saturday of each month until American troops are withdrawn, according to Jerry Collette, LPC Protest Coordinator.

The first LPC protest was held on Friday, December 8, at the South Coast Plaza in Santa Ana.

On Sunday, December 10, San Diego staged its protest at the city administration building, then marched to Seaport Village and returned. Los Angeles protested in front of the Federal building on Wilshire Blvd. in the Westwood district. Protests were also held in other areas of the state.

Joining Libertarians are members of United We Stand America, the Sovereignty Coalition, and the National Rifle Association.

The next protest will be Saturday, January 6, 1996. Collette calls on all LP regions to provide the organization and signage for protests in their areas.

The LPC went on record officially opposing U. S. involvement in Bosnia. At its December 10 meeting, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution which has been sent to media statewide and to members of Congress.

Resolution opposing U.S. troop deployment to Bosnia

WHEREAS, The United States has no constitutional or moral obligation to act as policeman to the world. And

WHEREAS, Our voluntary armed force exists for the purpose of defending citizens and territory of the U.S. from direct attack - NOT to impose or defend policies of other nations and peoples elsewhere in the world. And

WHEREAS, Americans should be free to involve themselves or their wealth voluntarily in Bosnia. And

WHEREAS, the President committed US Troops without a vote of Congress.

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved,

The Libertarian Party of California hereby calls on the President to rescind his action, calls on the California congressional delegation to oppose the action, and urges all U.S. citizens to join in peaceful protests against the use of U.S. Troops in Bosnia.

Platform Committee will be featured

According to LPC Bylaws, the Platform Committee will be the first of the standing committees to present its recommendations and report to the delegates this year. In even years, the emphasis is on the Platform. The ByLaws Committee gets up first on odd years.

Ted Brown, Executive Committee member and Elections Coordinator, was named by the Executive Committee to be the Platform Committee coordinator.

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of the July 24, 1995 *Insight* cover and story on the LP available now

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Gail Lightfoot, LPC Chair

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Couldn't think of a good holiday gift for that special person?

It's still not too late to send a gift associate membership to the LPC.

Wouldn't that be a great gift idea for your relatives, friends and business associates?

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To the Editor

Buying Browne's book

Editor,

I spoke to the Harry Browne HQ this week about obtaining copies of his book. (I'm getting ten for Xmas gifts and library donations.)

They said that it is best to get the book in major bookstores — also to call bookstores to promote just as I promote a record by calling radio stations. The reason is, books sold in major stores count towards best seller status. Books ordered through Browne or other Libertarian sources don't count.

Please get that to the *LPC News*, so as to bolster bookstore sales. Thanks.

See you at the convention.

Alice Lillie,
Los Angeles

Concealed carry act up for re-hearing

Editor,

AB 638 is the continuation of Pete Knight's Citizen's Self Defense Act which is a "must issue" standard for local law enforcement chiefs concerning concealed carry permits. It would require that such permits be issued to all individuals with no criminal convictions, who are 21 years of age or older and who have demonstrated competency with a firearm.

I have forwarded a copy of an op-ed piece by the Ventura County sheriff in support of this bill to Gail for further distribution. It is not a perfect bill by libertarian standards, but we must not allow the best to become the enemy of the good. I would urgently request that LPC formally endorse this bill and do whatever we can to encourage its passage. It is an ideal mechanism with which to make common cause with the various gun owner rights groups in California.

And let us not forget that Sandi Webb, elected Libertarian council member from Simi Valley, (in **Ventura County!**) is partially responsible for heating the concealed carry issue in California to a roiling boil and getting this law enforcement endorsement.

In Liberty,

Fred Heiser, Santa Clarita

(Heiser is an ExCom member)

(Ed. Note: AB368 comes up before the Assembly Appropriations Committee in January. So be on the lookout for hearing dates. The Op-Ed piece mentioned was not received by press time.)

Candidates — from page 1

candidates reported they had already gathered all the necessary signatures. Still others were reporting difficulty. They were mailing petitions and following up with telephone calls to muster up the required signatures.

Even though Libertarian candidates were nominated at caucuses held throughout the state in late October, most candidates are hedging their bets by getting signatures in lieu of paying filing fees. State law calls for candidates to get signatures of 10% of the registered libertarians in their district or pay a filing fee that can be as much as \$1,300 for congressional aspirants. (The fee is one percent of the salary for the office being sought.)

At stake are 152 state legislative and congressional seats. There are 80 Assembly seats open, 20 state Senate seats and 52 congressional openings.

The 52 federal House of Representative seats are of special interest nationally. The National LP is trying to field 218 candidates across the country. This figure, according to national officials, indicates a majority of the House and will send a clear picture to other political parties and the media that the LP is a force with which to be reckoned. California, Texas and New York are key states.

Action with a purpose: 3% is not enough

by Terry C. Savage

I frequently talk to non-Libertarians about our party. When the subject of registration comes up, I'm always somewhat embarrassed to say that we have about 3% of the registered voters in California. While most of them don't laugh out loud, you can see the amusement in their eyes.

Consider the two equations below, which represent the results from my 1994 race for State Assembly (for the scientists and engineers in the audience, don't try to do a dimensional analysis here!):

Libertarian: 3.0% of Reg Voters + \$50K = 7% of the vote total.

Republican: 35.0% of Reg Voters + \$50K = 43% of the vote total

Libertarians frequently blame the lack of money and media coverage for our poor results. In this race, we had as much money as the Republican, maybe a little more. In this race, my media coverage was at least as good as the Republican's, and probably better. The print media coverage was very favorable; I was on several radio programs (the Republican was not); and we had television commercials the week before the election (the Republican did not). We both had signs up all around the district (ours were a little bigger, and more visible), and we both mailed to the absentee voters. It was generally agreed that I was the better candidate; even some members of the Republican central committee shared this view.

The message here is clear: As long as our registration totals are trivial, we will generally get trivial vote totals.

Fortunately, it doesn't have to be this way! The technology for increasing voter registration is well understood, and like all things in politics, it takes time and money. Our goal is to raise the Libertarian voter registration in the 13th Congressional District to 10% of the total registered voters. This is roughly 33 times the current level. In today's climate of dissatisfaction with the older parties, it is entirely achievable. We'll be testing out a wide range of techniques for registering voters, from booths at shopping malls to knocking on doors to hiring paid petitioners. We'll be measuring and recording the effectiveness and efficiency of all the various methods, for use later in our campaign, and for use in other Libertarian registration efforts.

The preliminary data available indicate that we can get registrations for an average of \$1.50 each, including both paid petitioners and our volunteer efforts. Given that there are about

300,000 registered voters in the district, we'll need to get 30,000 new Libertarians to reach our goal, at a cost of about \$45,000.

The question is: Are our theories of voter registration correct? To focus our efforts further, and to get an answer to these questions as soon as possible, we've decided to focus initially on the City of Newark. Newark is a small community of about 40,000, with about 24,000 registered voters. This means that we would need roughly 2,400 new Libertarians to reach 10%, which should cost less than \$4,000. We should be able to do this before the Primary election on March 26, 1996.

Imagine what this would mean! No jurisdiction of this size anywhere in the country has ever had a Libertarian registration that high. It will be an enormous boost to any Libertarian running in a district that includes Newark, and the media attention will be phenomenal. The UWSA/"Perot" voters were extensively courted and covered as the "swing" voters based on Perot getting 15-19% of the vote in 1992, without even having the credibility of a real party!

The Libertarian Party will be permanently on the political map in the Bay Area as a result of this registration effort. But the real boost will be the knowledge of what it takes to get it done, which can then be transferred to other areas of the state and the country. Once we demonstrate the technique for raising Libertarian registration levels to 10%, we will have an excellent chance of electing a Libertarian to partisan office in 1998

(Savage is an At-Large Representative on the Executive Committee. Those wishing to contribute time or money (but not more than \$1000) can contact: Savage for Congress, P.O. Box 361682, Milpitas, California, 95132. Telephone: (408)920-2193.)

Use membership to reach out to new prospects

The third in the Project Times I Two membership-building project-in-a-box series should be in the hands of Regional Chairs by this time. It was released in mid-summer.

The project: "Each One/Reach One."

According to William Winter, National LP Communications Director, most parties can expect a 2% to 3% membership increase from this project.

This project uses your current membership to "reach out" to new prospects. It is an ideal project for parties with limited resources. It requires very few additional volunteers. It uses resources you (probably) already have - a newsletter, monthly meetings, members, prospect information packages - and lever-

ages them into membership growth. It can be done any time of the year when there is no other prospecting activity going on.

Project Each One/Reach One is the latest in a series of "how-to" membership growth packages the National HQ is producing this year, with the goal of doubling membership. The two previous packages are Recycling Lapsed Members Through Phone Solicitation, and "\$1,000,000" Tax Day Outreach Project.

Additional copies are available through Libertarian National Commee. Inc., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 100, Washington DC 20037. Telephone (202) 333-0006. Fax: (202) 333-0072.

License suspension law expires

California's "smoke-a-joint, lose-your-license" law expired December 1. The year-old law required the Department of Motor Vehicles to suspend for six months the driver's licenses of drug offenders for any drug offense, even those unrelated to driving.

No, state lawmakers have not softened their stance in the war on drugs. The law expired because of partisan bickering and political posturing - another Sacramento standoff.

The squabble could cost the state \$100 million in transportation funds.

Under federal law, states wanting transportation funds had two choices: They must either have had a license suspension law in effect on Oct. 1, the beginning of the federal fiscal year, or had formally opposed the mandate by that date.

State lawmakers considered a couple of bills to extend the current law and one by Sen. Quentin Kopp to reject formally the license-suspension law and another federal mandate, the 55-mph speed limit. The San Francisco independent said he opposed the use of marijuana, but what was important was the fundamental doctrine of state's rights. None could garner enough support, so the current law expired.

In the first 9 months the law was in effect, the DMV suspended 36,528 driver's licenses.

To Dale Gieringer, California coordinator for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), the stalemate represented a welcome relief from the many penalties for drug offenses or any crime, and possibly the first time state legislators have reduced a penalty.

The Platform of the Libertarian Party of California

As adopted in Convention, February, 1995

Statement Of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal rights of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle; that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant the government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that, where governments exist, their sole function is to protect the rights of any individual; namely (1) the right to life – accordingly, we support the prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action – accordingly, we oppose all attempts by governments to abridge the freedoms of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property – accordingly, we oppose all government interference's with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass and fraud. Since governments, where they exist, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals.

Individuals should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders on a free market; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of human rights, is laissez-faire capitalism.

Individual Rights

Rights set down the boundaries of legitimate human conduct. Such boundaries are necessary to clearly distinguish actions which may properly be opposed by force from actions which may properly be defended by force. Only to the extent that such boundaries are recognized and respected can conflict between people be avoided and a just civilization achieved.

Only individuals have rights. There are no group rights, community rights, or rights accruing to any government body. Individuals, whether acting alone or as part of a group or government, must not interfere with the exercise of rights by others. Currently some people define "rights" as a requirement that they receive whatever they desire, no matter at whose expense. We hold that no one has an inherent right to anything which requires access to the life, property or labor of another person. Thus, there can be no right to health care, jobs, housing or other benefits. The recognition, respect, and protection by law of individual rights is necessary for the existence of a free society.

We recognize the following rights:

* **RIGHT TO LIFE:** People have the right to be free from those who would physically injure or kill them. No one has the right to take the life of an innocent person. The right to life does not preclude the right to self-defense or the defense of another under imminent attack.

* **RIGHT TO LIBERTY:** People have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, to pursue any lifestyle or course of action they wish, while taking responsibility for their actions and not violating the rights of others in the process.

* **RIGHT TO PROPERTY:** "Property Rights" are inseparable from "Human Rights." To lose property is to lose that portion of life spent for that property. Property is an extension of self-ownership and is those goods, services, materials, products of labor, or real property which are acquired without the use of coercion, trespass or fraud. One has the right to use, maintain, improve, control, protect, consume, destroy, or dispose of one's own property as one sees fit, recognizing that one may not violate the rights of others. The defense of property is a form of self-defense.

Members of the Libertarian Party do not necessarily advocate or condone any of the practices which our policies would make legal. Our exclusion of moral approval or disapproval is deliberate: peoples rights must be recognized; the wisdom of any course of peaceful action is a matter for the acting individual(s) to decide. Personal responsibility is discouraged by society routinely denying people the opportunity to exercise it. Libertarian policies will create a society where people are free to make and learn from their own decisions.

Implementation

While recognizing that our society, shaped by government interventions, is complex and resistant to change, we intend that, unless otherwise stated, the actions called for in the planks that follow are to be taken immediately.

Individual Rights And Civil Order

No conflict exists between civil order and individual rights. Both concepts are based on the same fundamental principle; that no individual, group, or government may initiate force against any other individual, group or government. Where governments exist, they must be unconditionally limited to prevent the infringement of individual rights.

1. VICTIMLESS CRIMES

To commit a crime, one must infringe upon the right of another. "Victimless crime" laws are a legislative attempt to force one group's lifestyle on others.

We therefore support the following:

- a. The repeal of all laws restricting the voluntary exchange of goods or services.
- b. The repeal of all laws restricting or controlling any form of gambling.
- c. The repeal of all laws which control or prohibit any consensual sexual activity, or solicitation of such activity, including homosexuality and prostitution, among consenting adults.
- d. The repeal of all laws restricting or controlling the production, transportation, sale, possession, or use of any food, food supplement, or drug.
- e. The repeal of all laws setting up special classifications of aliens, and the abolition of all economic and social restrictions placed upon them.
- f. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary commitment to mental institutions.
- g. The immediate pardon and release, if incarcerated, of all persons convicted of any "victimless crime" not involving a violation of another's rights. The expunging of all arrest and conviction records related to such "victimless crimes," in addition to the nullification of the laws defining such "crimes".

2. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

We oppose any government restriction, regulation, or censorship of speech, literature, or any other medium of expression. It is especially important in a free society that government be prevented from restricting what may be said about government itself. Specifically, we oppose any use of governmental law enforcement agencies to violate the privacy of or interference with those engaged in peaceful political activities.

The United States Supreme Court has held that each community has the power to censor distribution of materials considered to be obscene according to "community standards." We hold that obscenity is a matter of individual taste and that government should not prohibit anything merely because some people are offended by it. We support the repeal of all laws restricting or controlling the making, distribution or viewing of sexually explicit motion pictures or other materials by adults.

We deplore the practice of government invasion of newsrooms, or the premises of any other non-suspect third parties, such as lawyers, doctors and psychiatrists, in the name of law enforcement. We further condemn court orders gagging press coverage of criminal proceedings.

We support the complete deregulation of television, electronic networking, and all other forms of communication.

Since we favor application of the First Amendment to public entities, while upholding the right of private enterprises to make their own rules governing their own property, we oppose the enactment — at colleges and universities that are primarily tax-funded — of speech codes that ban language that is deemed offensive.

Government proposals to finance and control political campaigns are an encroachment upon freedom of expression. These proposals limit financial support of campaigns for candidates or issues, and thus restrict the individual's ability to disseminate his or her views.

We oppose any government action that permits political activities in violation of private property rights, such as the circulation of petitions in private shopping malls against the wishes of the owners.

3. PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

The individual's privacy, property, and right to speak or not to speak should not be infringed by the government. No congressional committee, government agency, or grand jury shall have the power to compel any person to appear or testify. Government-mandated record-keeping by private parties is a form of involuntary servitude and should be abolished. Correspondence, bank, and other financial transactions and records, doctors' and lawyers' communications, employment, and other voluntarily kept records should not be open to review by government without the consent of all parties involved in these records.

We support policies that will leave the electronic transmission of data and information in the hands of the people. Therefore, we oppose government policies

on encryption, such as the Clipper Chip proposal, which would guarantee that the government could conduct surveillance of electronic transmissions by mandating or encouraging government-readable methods of encryption. Such government-imposed standards will inhibit commercial development of new privacy-enhancing products and will foster routine and regular surveillance of private communications by agents of the government.

We also favor repeal of the U.S. ban on export of Clipper-free encryption devices produced by American companies. Government-imposed encryption standards together with an export embargo on devices not containing Clipper chips will inhibit commercial development of new privacy-enhancing products. We also oppose any government policy on digital transmission of telephone messages that requires the installation of surveillance-facilitating software in telephone switching equipment in order to expose personal telephone-calling patterns and credit card purchases to the view of the government. Such information should be private.

So long as the national census and all federal, state, and other government agency compilations of data on an individual continue to exist, they should be compiled only with the consent of the persons from or about whom the data are sought.

We call for the repeal of the law requiring the Department of Motor Vehicles to collect an individual's social security number or thumb print for the purposes of obtaining a driver's license and registering a vehicle or vessel.

We oppose laws requiring parents to register the births of their children.

4. DISCRIMINATION

No individual's rights should be denied or abridged by the laws of the United States or any state or locality on account of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, marital status, sexual preference, physical handicap or learning disability. However, we oppose any governmental attempts to regulate private choice in association, including discrimination in employment, housing, and the use of privately-owned "public" accommodations. The right to trade includes the right not to trade — for any reason whatsoever. We affirm that government should not use quota systems based on any of the above criteria.

We support the implementation of the California Civil Rights Initiative of 1996 ending governmental discrimination based on sex, race, or national origin.

We also call for the repeal of the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1991 whose self-contradictory provisions forces employers to use hiring quotas on the basis of race and sex in order to avoid 'disparate impact' lawsuits, but whose provisions make it illegal to use such hiring quotas.

We call for repeal of the Americans With Disabilities Act, which mandates costly expenditures of taxpayers' money for new equipment for and jobs for the physically and mentally handicapped (including those who are drug or alcohol dependent). Indeed, the benefits that the act requires employers to provide are sure to discourage employers from hiring low-skilled or severely disabled people.

5. ALIENS

We hold that all human beings have rights, not merely the citizens of a particular country. Although private owners have the right to restrict others from trespassing on their property, government restrictions on the liberty of travel, residence, and employment, such as immigration and emigration laws, mandatory identification papers, and work permits, are violations of human rights, and we call for their abolition.

We therefore:

- a. oppose mandatory reporting by employers of their employees' nationalities.
- b. oppose fining employers who hire illegal aliens.
- c. oppose wholesale dragnets that round up immigrants and other people from their homes or workplaces.
- d. oppose any requirement that a first-time applicant for a driver's license must show proof of legal residency.
- e. oppose any requirement that employers who hire illegal aliens forfeit their assets to the government.
- f. oppose any requirement that all employees in California must carry an identification card.
- g. oppose the use of the California National Guard or the U.S. military to control California's border with Mexico.

We defend the rights of so-called illegal aliens to seek work, trade, and live within this country, just as we defend current citizens when they wish to exercise these same rights. We oppose attempts to violate the rights of so-called illegal aliens because they receive the benefit of certain government programs. In any conflict between rights and programs, we support abolition of the government program and affirmation of individual rights. Most aliens come to this country to work, not to

collect welfare; nevertheless, we oppose welfare payments to aliens just as we oppose welfare payments to all other persons.

We uphold the right of private property owners to provide sanctuary to persons who face arrest and deportation as aliens, and we applaud those who offer such sanctuary.

6. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

We oppose the forced imposition or designation by any level of government of any particular language or languages as the official language of the society.

Where governments exist, we expect them to make use of the lingua franca (any of various languages used as common or commercial tongues among people of diverse speech) in a pluralistic society. When persons wish translations of government documents, they should pay the full cost.

7. JUDICIAL

There are no crimes against society, the State, or the people. There are only crimes against individuals, and these are crimes of violence or threat of violence, property loss, and fraud.

We believe that the so-called legislative police power, which was incorporated into the American justice system upon its formation, should be completely eliminated from American jurisprudence. The state should not have the power to define public necessity, public policy, the public interest or to make legislation related thereto.

The judicial process should be an earnest attempt — by due process of law — to extract reasonable restitution from a person convicted of a crime and to convey that restitution to the victim, to imprison or exclude criminals from society when necessary, to hold persons to strict liability for damage they do, and to fairly settle contract disputes.

We support the concept that law should impose penalties proportional to the gravity of the violation of others' rights, and prison sentences should be served in their entirety, unless the victim pardons the perpetrator. Unfortunately, the existing 3-Strikes-And-You're-Out measure fails to focus on the truly violent career criminals who are the greatest threat to their victims. Extended prison sentences and life imprisonment for multiple criminal acts should be reserved for first and second degree murder and attempted murder; kidnapping and attempted kidnapping; forcible rape and attempted forcible rape; armed robbery and attempted armed robbery; mayhem and attempted mayhem; and aggravated assault. Prison space for these enhanced sentences should come from pardoning those prisoners who were incarcerated for victimless crimes.

The failure of the government judicial system to apply these principles has led to the inability of its courts to administer justice and to the near collapse of public confidence in the American judicial system.

All persons should be equal before the law and entitled to due process of law. Due process should determine innocence or guilt in a manner designed to protect the individual rights of all persons concerned, both the accused and the accuser. We hold that individuals may settle their differences outside the court, if both so agree.

Until such time as persons are proven guilty of crimes, their individual rights shall be accorded full respect.

Child abuse cases should be considered criminal cases rather than administrative proceedings. Hence, in such cases, the accused is entitled to the presumption of innocence and protection against arbitrary governmental searches and seizures.

We therefore advocate the following judicial reforms:

- a. Full protection of the rights of the accused, including complete access to all available records, information, or evidence (held by the courts or voluntarily submitted) to be used in the prosecution of the case.
- b. Full restitution of loss incurred by persons arrested, indicted, tried, imprisoned, or otherwise injured in the course of criminal proceedings against them which do not result in their conviction by the accuser, be it a law enforcement agency or private individual.
- c. The termination of all "preventive detention" procedures. No individual shall be detained or otherwise denied freedom of movement without formal charges being filed immediately following arrest.
- d. That no person shall be tried for a crime without complaint of the individual whose rights were violated. In the case of death or incapacitation of the victim, complaint of the victim will be assumed unless indicated otherwise by the victim prior to the act causing his or her demise or incapacitation.
- e. Where governments exist, the right to trial by jury regardless of the classification of the judicial procedure, including a finding of contempt of court, shall not be abridged.

f. All jury trial findings shall be by unanimous decision, except that the parties to an action or proceeding may consent to a verdict by a majority of the panel.

g. The abolition of the current practice of forced jury duty; we favor all-volunteer juries. In addition, we advocate that all juries in actions to which the government is a party, shall be instructed that they have the right to judge not only the facts of the case, but also the justice of the law. Juries may hold all laws invalid that are, according to their conscience, unjust, and find no violation of such laws.

h. That no persons, other than government employees whose actions as an agent of the government have a direct bearing on the case at hand, be compelled to appear or testify before a grand jury; nor be denied independent legal counsel within the chambers of a grand jury proceeding. The issuance of "Immunity from prosecution" by the court must not be used as an excuse to deny a person his constitutional rights.

i. Recognition of the right of private parties to conduct, at their own expense, prosecutions against those they allege have victimized them. Public prosecutors should not have the authority to grant immunity from private prosecution to alleged victimizers; thus we advocate an end to the practice of plea-bargaining without the consent of the victim.

j. The repeal of all laws extending criminal or civil liability to producers or vendors whose products may be used by others in the commission of a crime or tort.

k. The repeal of all laws establishing any category of crime applicable to a particular age group, including laws setting drinking ages and curfews, and an end to the practice of incarcerating children accused of no crime. We further advocate the abolition of the juvenile court system and of the California Youth Authority.

l. The serious crime of forcible rape should not be confused with cases of psychological pressure or persuasion. Nor should it be confused in which an alleged victim was voluntarily under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, but was not incapacitated. 'psychological pressure or persuasion' shall not include threats of violence.

m. The right of any person convicted of a crime to seek restitution, in a separate legal action, for any violation of his or her rights.

n. An end to the defenses of insanity or diminished capacity and to the practice of pre-trial insanity hearings to determine capacity to stand trial.

o. The right of defendants and their counsel to inform jurors of the jury's power to nullify any law.

p. In private lawsuits, the loser should pay the costs and litigation expenses of the prevailing party at the discretion of the judge.

q. The abolition of the current practice of courts receiving a percentage of fines imposed.

8. POLICE

No person has any special right to make arrest greater than that of any other person. The government monopoly on police protection puts the power of violence in the hands of society's dominant groups, a practice which inevitably harms minority groups. We note with alarm the increasing numbers of minority individuals shot by police, as well as growing police harassment and brutality directed toward Blacks, Hispanics, young people, and other minority persons. We therefore call for decentralization of police protection to the neighborhood level whenever full privatization is not possible. We oppose the expansion of federal police forces anywhere, and particularly into California.

We oppose government police officers using unnecessary force on the disorderly or the criminally accused or handing out what they may consider to be instant punishments on the streets. We further deny that police have such inherent authority. Instant-punishment policies deprive the accused of important checks on government power — juries and the judicial process.

9. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

We favor an end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which implies that the State, and its agents, can do no wrong, and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of redress of grievances, may not be sued without its permission nor be held accountable for its actions under civil law.

In judicial proceedings, all government agents must accept liability, both civil and criminal, for their actions, negating the cloak of "official duty" as an excuse.

We oppose payment of government (tax) dollars to satisfy judgments against agents of the State.

10. HEALTH AND MEDICINE

The health and physical well-being of individuals are not proper concerns of government. These should be matters of personal choice and responsibility. The State should not be involved in the regulation of the profession of medicine or in the delivery of health care.

Therefore we advocate the following reforms:

- a. The repeal of those laws and regulations which restrict and inhibit the practice of lay midwifery and planned out-of-hospital births and which permit harassment of lay midwives and home birth practitioners.
- b. The repeal of laws and regulations which discourage the development of privately funded medical facilities such as women's health clinics and free-standing birth centers.
- c. The repeal of laws and regulations which prohibit and otherwise curtail the selection and practice of unorthodox medical procedures among which are: acupuncture, laetrile and other controversial cancer therapies, homeopathy, and chiropractic.
- d. An end to all mandatory licensing and certification requirements for the practice of medicine.
- e. In order to revive price competition and consumer cost-consciousness in the medical industry, we would provide tax breaks not only for employer-provided health plans (whose value is not currently taxed as income), but also individual tax credits so that families and individuals can choose their own health plans.
- f. An end to government subsidies to and regulation of all schools of medicine, nursing, and the allied health care professions. An individual should have the right to choose among available health practices. Similarly, he or she has the right to refuse or reject treatment or other care.

Therefore, we oppose any form of forced or mandated medication such as fluoridation of water, compulsory vaccination, and involuntary sterilization.

We further oppose any attempts to impose compulsory hospitalization.

We support the right of an individual to determine his or her own medical treatment whenever he or she wishes. In particular, we call for the immediate end of all restrictions by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as well as state and local agencies.

As financing of medical and health care is the responsibility of the individual, tax monies should not be used to fund it. We therefore oppose: tax supported medical care, abortion services, and research facilities; grants and subsidies to members of the medical profession; and all government-funded medical programs such as Medi-Cal and neo-natal care for infants.

We oppose measures that would extend health insurance to uncovered persons by having taxpayers pay for the uninsured; by requiring businesses to provide insurance; or by requiring insurance companies to insure persons or illnesses they choose not to insure.

g. Inasmuch as medical evidence has not established that AIDS is casually transmitted, we oppose all attempts to abridge the individual rights of persons with AIDS.

h. Since laws making sterile needles unavailable have contributed to the spread of AIDS and other diseases, we call for the repeal of those laws.

11. REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

We defend the right of all persons to privacy in and control over every aspect of their biological nature, such as contraception, abortion, or other termination of pregnancy, and free choice in all sexual relations. No laws regulating these areas can be justified.

We specifically oppose laws which mandate giving information to or receiving information from a woman seeking abortion, or other termination of pregnancy, or mandating the consent of any other party. In addition, we oppose all restrictions on the sale of medications which terminate pregnancy, such as RU486.

12. DRAFT

We oppose the draft, registration for the draft, and any form of compulsory service as slavery, the most fundamental violation of individual rights and also unnecessary for the maintenance of a strong national defense.

13. MARRIAGE

We regard marriage as a private contractual agreement. The State of California should neither dictate, prohibit, control, nor encourage any such agreement.

To implement this principle, we advocate:

- a. The repeal of all marriage and marriage dissolution laws and their replacement

by contracts where desired by the parties.

- b. Property not specified as "community property" not being presumed as such.
- c. The repeal of all laws regarding use of maiden names.
- d. The repeal of all alimony laws.
- e. The recognition in law of marriage contracts as an addition to, or replacement for, marriage and marriage dissolution laws.
- f. The right of all consenting adult persons to form marriage contracts without regard to gender, sexual preference, degree of consanguinity, or number of parties to said contracts.

14. RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

We recognize that children are entitled to many more of the rights of human beings than they now enjoy.

We therefore support:

- a. The right of children to the full protection of the law against physical abuse.
- b. The right of children to leave home whenever they choose to take on the responsibility for their own support and actions.
- c. The right of children to own and dispose of property.

We unequivocally uphold the rights of children and support strict punishment of those proven to have physically abused children. But we also recognize that government officials have frequently sought to amass power for themselves and to undermine the independence of the family by acting in the name of child protection and preventing cruelty to children. We favor conviction for abuse and termination of custody for reasons of abuse only where physical abuse or abandonment has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

We oppose laws that grant government social workers, such as child protection services, the authority to strip search children at will.

15. FAMILY LIFE

Governments at all levels are intruding on the integrity of families and households. We support the rights of families and households as contractual institutions to be free of government interference. Such governmental interference has undermined the value of families and households as cultural institutions of love, nurture, companionship, kinship, and personal development by forcing families and households to conform to rigid, inflexible design. Moreover, we condemn the usurpation by government of activities long carried on by families and households. This usurpation is accomplished through "morals laws," government welfare programs, child protection services and public schools. We further accuse government of designing educational programs that place civic and moral education under the control of politicians and of designing welfare laws that destroy families and households.

We call for the repeal of all family leave laws, which impose the cost of mandatory benefits on business and industry.

16. THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

Because the right to life, liberty, and property implies a right of defense of self and property, and a right to acquire and maintain the tools to exercise such self defense, and because an armed citizenry is the final defense against government tyranny, we support:

- a. The repeal of laws regulating the ownership and bearing of arms, including automatic or so-called assault weapons.
- b. The elimination of registration and all other government records pertaining to ownership of arms.
- c. The repeal of laws requiring permission from any government agency for any purpose relating to arms and ammunition.

Further, we oppose extension of liability to the manufacturers or vendors of arms for crimes committed by the users of such arms.

17. FREEDOM OF RELIGION

We defend the rights of individuals to engage or not engage in any religious activities which do not violate the rights of others. In order to defend religious freedoms, we advocate a strict separation of church and state. We oppose government actions which either aid or attack any religion. We oppose taxation of church property for the same reason we oppose all taxation.

18. INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT

We oppose the involuntary commitment of any person to a mental institution. The power of the State of California to institutionalize an individual who has not

been convicted of a crime is a violation of the individual's rights.

We further advocate:

- a. The repeal of all laws permitting involuntary psychiatric treatment, or forbidding voluntary termination of treatment.
- b. The discontinuation of all government or government-sponsored programs for observational study, experimentation, or treatment.
- c. An end to all involuntary treatment of prisoners and others by such means as electro-shock, psycho-surgery, drug therapy, and aversion therapy.
- d. The privatization of all state-financed mental institutions.

19. ALCOHOL

We oppose the regulation of alcoholic beverages by the State of California.

Specifically, we oppose setting a drinking age or using zoning or land use laws to restrict the placement of bars or liquor stores. We also oppose road blocks that stop and detain sober motorists on public roads. Private road owners should be free to exclude alcohol abusers or others from their roads for safety or any other reasons.

20. ELECTION REFORM

The selection of a candidate by a political party is a matter in which the State has no legitimate interest.

We therefore oppose the system of tax-financed primary elections and call for the nomination of all candidates without governmental supervision or intervention, as a private matter involving only the members of the party concerned.

We also oppose laws which forbid partisan political designations in local elections and, at the state level, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We further oppose all proposals to regulate the broadcasting of election results and all laws governing the broadcast coverage of campaigns, including the fairness doctrine, the equal time rule, and the reasonable access provision.

We oppose any limitation on the amount of money an individual or corporation can spend supporting any candidate or ballot issue on the federal, state, or local level. We also oppose the public financing of election campaigns and the mandatory reporting of campaign donations and expenditures.

The ballot choice in California elections does not always represent a true choice of philosophy among candidates. The electorate often has no positive feelings toward any candidate, but, on the contrary, often has distinctly negative feelings toward all candidates. Therefore the Libertarian Party of California endorses:

- a. Placing on all election ballots, beneath each election office, the option "none of the above is acceptable."
- b. The provision that any elective office remain vacant if the category "none of the above is acceptable" receives a plurality of votes, until a subsequent election to fill the office is held.

We call for the abolition of the State Constitutional Office of Lieutenant Governor, which has no real purpose.

21. LEGISLATURE

We oppose a full-time legislature in California and support efforts to make the job of legislator at most a part-time one with drastically reduced salaries, staff, and expenses.

22. SECESSION

We recognize the right to political secession. This includes the right of secession by political entities, private groups, or individuals. Exercise of this right, like the exercise of all rights, does not remove legal and moral obligations not to violate the rights of others.

Individual Rights And The Economy

Each person has the right to offer goods and services to others. Government interference can only harm such free activity. Thus we oppose all intervention by government in the economy. Any law enforcement in economic matters must be limited to protecting property rights, adjudicating disputes, enforcing voluntary contracts, and providing a framework in which voluntary trade is protected. All efforts by the State of California to redistribute wealth or to control or manage trade are inconsistent with a free society.

1. TAXATION

Taxation is confiscation by government of property of its citizens and, because

of its non-voluntary nature, cannot be justified, regardless of the purpose for which the proceeds are to be used. Therefore, we oppose taxation of any kind.

To that end, we support any and all initiatives to cut or abolish any tax. We call for:

- a. The repeal of all income taxes.
- b. The repeal of all sales and use taxes, including special taxes on so-called sinful activities.
- c. The repeal of all corporate and business taxes and fees, including special burdens on business inventories and out-of-state business firms.
- d. The repeal of all gift and inheritance taxes.
- e. The repeal of all property taxes.
- f. The abolition of all tax collecting agencies, including the Franchise Tax Board and Board of Equalization.

We oppose all suggestions to split the owners' property tax rolls in order to increase the burden on business property, and to increase revenues.

We also oppose all efforts to repeal or undermine existing laws requiring greater than simple majority vote to raise taxes.

We further oppose any compulsory withholding of any taxes or fees from the paychecks of California workers.

We advocate that so-called "public services" be funded in the same manner as private organizations — through voluntary contributions and charges for services which have been voluntarily contracted for by the user.

2. LAND USE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

We recognize the right of property owners to control, use, transfer or dispose of their property in any manner that does not violate the rights of others. We believe that rights to land and any related water, oil or mineral rights are entitled to the same respect and protection. We reject any governmental assertion of "police powers" to regulate private property under the guise of "furthering the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare."

Therefore, we advocate — on a statewide basis wherever possible — the following:

- a. The abolition of zoning laws and building codes, which may be replaced by restrictive covenants, among other voluntary means.
- b. The abolition of all rent control laws, regulations, boards, mandatory low-income housing quotas in new developments, and all condominium conversion restrictions.
- c. The abolition of the Department of Real Estate whose regulations restrict and delay urban condominium developments and rural residential subdivisions and commercial land developments and whose licensing procedures for real estate brokers limit occupational mobility and competition in the market for the sale of real property.
- d. The repeal of eminent domain and all forms of condemnation of property.
- e. The privatization of government-held lands, including parks and beaches, and the abolition of the California Coastal Commission and any other regional land use agencies.
- f. The adoption of private remedies, including civil legal action, for redress of property rights violations.
- g. The abolition of any restrictions on a landlord's right to maintain "adults only" rental units.
- h. The end to government mandated privileges for the handicapped, such as reserved parking spaces, special access ramps and special rest rooms on private property. We are confident that private property owners, either through their search for a broader market for their services, or out of admirable charitable inclinations, will provide for an ample supply of such facilities.

3. EDUCATION

We reject the idea that the financing and control of education is a proper function of government, and call for the privatization of public education in California.

Therefore, we advocate the following:

- a. An end to compulsory busing.
- b. An end to compulsory school attendance.
- c. An end to interference with home schooling, in particular an end to the policy in some counties of not allowing home schooling parents to file private school affidavits and an end to the effort by local truant officers and social workers to control who can teach and what they can teach.
- d. Repeal of the Proposition 98 funding guarantee for K-14 public education.
- e. Unlimited tax credit, equal to the amount of the assistance, for any individual or business sponsoring a person in an educational institution.

- f. An end to licensing and regulation of private and parochial schools.
- g. Allowing students to attend any school regardless of district boundaries.
- h. Resisting the introduction of federally mandated or encouraged national education standards.
- i. An end to government or tax-funded pre-school programs.
- j. A replacement of tax funding of government schools, at all levels, by the use of tuition and other voluntary means.
- k. An end to government subsidy of private education and an end to all government subsidies to students, such as Pell Grants and the federal student loan program.
- l. An end to tax-financed research (such as research in military hardware and techniques, farming techniques and applications of high technology) in California educational institutions.
- m. Retention of tax-exempt status for all private schools, including religiously-affiliated schools.
- n. Abolition of California's monopoly lottery system for finance of education.

4. ARTS AND SOCIETY

Artistic expression and its development should not be a concern of the State. Such a concern is an attempt to mandate aesthetic judgment and taste.

There should be no involvement of the State in the arts, neither a supportive or negative role. As we oppose censorship, so we oppose government subsidies, grants and commissions to both individual artists and organizations such as tax-supported museums.

Taxation of any individual to support another – whether an artist or not – is a form of theft. Taxation of an artist to support another artist is a form of censorship.

Therefore we oppose all government programs concerning the arts, such as the California Arts Council, and urge their prompt dissolution.

5. WELFARE

Government welfare programs violate the individual rights of two groups: those who have their property coercively taken from them and given to others, and those who receive this stolen property and whose economic lives are, thus, extensively controlled by the State. The need of one person is not a claim on another, and we therefore urge an end to government welfare programs.

We believe that ending government interference in the economy will greatly decrease the need for welfare.

The current oppressive burden of taxation and government provision of welfare impair and stifle the ability of people to make donations to meet the needs of those who cannot support themselves.

We also recognize that there exists a large group of oppressed people whose very survival is currently dependent on welfare programs. This group was largely created by State action. Many groups in our society are subsidized with tax money, but only the poor are blamed for it, even though their potential jobs are destroyed by minimum wage and licensing laws and their homes are destroyed by Community Redevelopment Agencies.

We advocate the development of private voluntary programs to aid the dependent and oppressed to become truly independent, self-supporting, productive individuals.

We therefore call for:

- a. An end to participation by the State of California in the Food Stamp, school lunch and Medi-Cal programs.
- b. The end of California state aid to families with dependent children, state aid to the disabled, and general relief programs.
- c. The repeal of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- d. The privatization of state, county, and district hospitals and other government-funded health services.
- e. The privatization of government-funded job training, retraining, and employment development programs.
- f. The privatization of state-supported child care.
- g. The non-adoption by the State of California of welfare programs terminated by the federal government.

6. DISASTER RELIEF

When fires, floods, earthquakes and storms bring disaster, Californians should look to self-help, mutual aid, charity and voluntarily purchased private insurance for relief. To seek relief through government subsidies is to impose a further disaster on taxpayers and on the economy as a whole. Such government subsidies also encourage people to live and work in disaster-prone areas (at the expense of others who are more prudent). Those who choose to dwell in or start businesses in risky

areas should, when disaster comes, assume the responsibility for their choices. They should not count on coercing others to bail them out.

When disaster strikes, imposing price controls or rationing is counterproductive. It deprives property owners of their right to dispose of goods at a voluntarily agreed-upon price, and it leads to artificial, government-imposed shortages of goods that are in great demand.

7. MONEY AND BANKING

We call for the repeal of all legal tender laws and reaffirm the right to private ownership of, and contracts for, gold. We favor abolition of government fiat money and compulsory government unit of account. We favor the use of a free-market commodity standard, such as gold coins denominated by units of weight.

We favor deregulation of financial institutions and other businesses by ending the following:

- a. Requiring the chartering of banks.
- b. State usury laws.
- c. The limiting of branch banking.
- d. The governmental definition of different classes of financial institutions.
- e. The proscription of types of business which financial institutions are allowed to conduct, including the underwriting and sale of insurance.
- f. The prohibition of branches of out-of-state banks.
- g. All laws or regulations controlling, regulating, or prohibiting the raising of funds or the sale of securities by an individual, partnership or corporation for any legal business purpose.
- h. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Community Reinvestment Act and other measures that force banks and mortgage companies to fulfill quotas in making mortgage loans, and the federally sponsored lending code drawn up by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that seeks to impose such quotas under the guise of voluntary social responsibility. Such measures enforce governmental group preferences and will artificially channel scarce capital into unproductive projects.

8. TRANSPORTATION AND MASS TRANSIT

We recognize that transit service has become a major problem in many areas. This problem can be solved properly only through voluntary action in the free market. Governmental interference in transit services has been characterized by monopolistic restrictions and gross inefficiency.

We therefore advocate the following:

- a. The repeal of all laws restricting transit competition, such as the granting of taxicab and bus monopolies and the prohibition of private jitney services.
- b. We call for the repeal of Clean Air Act rules that require auto trip reduction. These rules fine employers who do not make their employees car pool, take mass transit, bicycle, walk, work four day weeks, or telecommute.
- c. The privatization of all public roads, freeways, waterways, and publicly-owned transit systems. Until such time as the roadways are privatized, the contracting out to private enterprise of the functions of the Department of Motor Vehicles, CalTrans and other transportation agencies.
- d. An end to government financing of mass transit projects.
- e. An end to government regulation of private transit organizations and to government favors, including subsidies and access to powers of eminent domain.
- f. The transfer to private ownership of airports and air traffic control.
- g. Allowing foreign transportation service companies to offer commercial service in the United States.
- h. The privatization of Amtrak and Conrail, and the return of America's railroad system to private ownership without government regulation or subsidies.
- i. The abolition of state and local agencies such as the California Public Utilities Commission, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the California Department of Transportation, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, and various other local and regional transit authorities.
- j. We oppose laws mandating that manufacturers or vehicle owners install seat belts, air bags, or other restraints. We also oppose laws requiring the use of such devices.
- k. We oppose laws mandating motorcycle, bicycle, or all-terrain-vehicle helmet use.

9. SUBSIDIES

In order to achieve a free economy in which government victimizes no one for the benefit of anyone else, we oppose all government subsidies. Relief from taxation

is not a subsidy. The promotion and development of private business should be in the hands of marketplace entrepreneurs. We therefore call for the abolition of all agencies that hand out special privileges and subsidies to business and farming.

In particular, we call for the elimination of the state government's principle dispenser of welfare to business, the Department of Commerce, and with its demise, the elimination of the Office of Business Development, the Office of Small Business with its government loan programs, the Office of Local Development, the Office of Foreign Investment, the Office of Competitive Technology, the California Film Commission, and the Office of Tourism.

We favor the free market in the electronics industry; therefore, we oppose bestowing cash subsidies, cut-rate government loans, loan guarantees or other assistance, on the electronics industry to develop high definition television. We also oppose the imposition of technical standards on the high-definition television industry by the government. Any such standards should evolve instead out of marketplace experience.

We oppose subsidies to military industries even when they are attempting to convert to civilian activities. Such subsidies prolong dependency on government funds and divert companies from seeking to discover what consumers (rather than politicians) want. We likewise oppose subsidies to communities adjacent to military bases that the U.S. Department of Defense has closed down, and we oppose their transformation into Project Areas under California Redevelopment laws. Only complete privatization of the sites can provide a sound and enduring basis for restoring economic prosperity to such communities.

10. LICENSING LAWS

We advocate the repeal of all licensing laws, whether for the purpose of raising revenue or for the purpose of controlling any profession, trade, or activity. No individual should be legally penalized for not possessing certification. No consumer should be legally restrained from hiring non-certified individuals.

"Certification of Competency" can best, and should only, be provided by the free market. Examples of free market certification would be adherence to voluntary professional standards, or bonding by those organizations or individuals who would accept financial responsibility for the actions of the bonded party. In their own best interest, indemnitors would determine the competency of a particular professional before certification, bonding or insuring against malpractice.

11. CONSUMER PROTECTION

We advocate the use of private civil litigation, as opposed to regulation by government agencies, to combat product mislabeling, misrepresentation and default of contract. The right to produce and purchase products and services must not be restricted by law.

Regulations intended to protect consumers have often had the opposite effect, since government rarely knows as much about consumers' needs as they do. So-called consumer protection laws are often used by established businesses to stifle innovative rivals. In addition, such laws have caused considerable harm by lulling consumers into assuming that government would protect them from bad products and services. In the free market, consumers would be protected because: A good name is an asset to a business and it can best be maintained by fair and honest dealing.

The use of certificates, guarantees, and warranties issued by manufacturers and suppliers of goods and services is a protection to the consumer.

Both professional and non-professional people can voluntarily form associations for the specific purpose of maintaining high standards both in work and behavior.

Privately-owned consumer protection organizations producing journals and magazines would proliferate in a free market.

We therefore endorse and advocate the following:

- a. The elimination of all government consumer affairs bureaus or departments.
- b. The repeal of all laws regulating the production, transportation, sale, possession, advertising, quality, safety, or use of any product or service.

12. LABOR RELATIONS

As we support the right of all individuals to enter into contracts, so we oppose all government interference in employer-employee relationships. Therefore, we oppose government-mandated "right of access" to private property for purposes of union organizing, government-sponsored elections on establishing unions, and government-defined collective bargaining units. We support an employer's and labor union's unrestricted right to exercise freedom of speech, consistent with private property rights, during a labor organizing campaign.

We support the right of persons to voluntarily establish, associate with, or not associate with labor unions. An employer has the right to recognize, or refuse to recognize a union as the collective bargaining agent of some or all employees. Therefore, we oppose "right to work" laws because they prohibit employers from making voluntary contracts with unions. Likewise, unions have the right to organize secondary boycotts, if in so doing they do not violate individual rights or existing contractual agreements. We do not countenance individuals or associations, whether management or labor, making efforts to coerce collective bargaining agreements.

We oppose government interference in contract negotiations, such as compulsory arbitration or imposing an obligation to negotiate. We call for the repeal of all government laws and regulations interfering with employer-employee relationships such as the wage and hour laws, the Wagner Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, and the California Farm Labor Act.

We favor replacement of the current workers compensation system with a system of strict liability of employers for on-the-job physical injuries – a liability that can be modified or waived in contractual negotiations.

We repudiate the notion that the government should decree wages in accordance with its arbitrary political notions of comparable worth, and oppose all laws based on this concept

13. CONSERVATION

We support the right of private citizens and organizations to rightfully acquire natural resources for the purpose of conservation. However the desire to conserve natural resources is not a valid excuse for the violation of individual rights, and we therefore oppose such violations.

We oppose government-mandated conservation. Conservation should be the choice of the owners of private property. We therefore advocate:

- a. That methods be devised for the transference to private ownership of all currently unowned and government-held property, including waterways and airspace.
- b. That conservationists buy areas or resources they wish to conserve.
- c. That laws mandating the recycling of waste products and laws offering government loans to finance recycling plants be repealed.
- d. That laws providing for governmental protection of endangered species be repealed, allowing private wildlife groups and private conservancy funds to take on the responsibility for such efforts.
- e. That all conservation laws controlling or regulating the use, development, sale, or production of resources – e.g., land, minerals and woodlands – be repealed.
- f. That private deed restrictions be the method of choice to conserve natural resources for future generations.

14. WATER

The history of government water projects in the State of California has been one of increased taxes to finance dams, canals, and pipelines. The state government has supplied subsidized water to growers who in turn produce federally subsidized crops, especially rice and cotton. Government-run water rationing has channeled water to political favorites and burdened the public with arbitrary cutbacks. Government-aided insurance programs have subsidized those living or doing business in flood-prone areas, and created regional antagonism between beneficiaries and victims of water policy.

We advocate basing water rights on principles of appropriation and transferability.

We also advocate the transfer of all water works to private ownership. We oppose the tax financing and eminent domain land acquisitions for all projects and facilities in the state water plan, including the Peripheral Canal. We favor repeal of all government drought and flood emergency powers and all government ability to impose water rationing. We propose elimination of all government flood insurance programs. We favor an end to all government weather-modification programs, and we favor holding private weather-modifying firms liable for damages they may cause.

We call for the elimination of the current doctrine of "use it or lose it" that automatically transfer unused privately-owned water to governments or other claimants. Under the current doctrine of prior appropriation, recreational use is not considered a beneficial use. We hold that owners of land adjacent to bodies of water should be able to establish riparian property rights through "first regular use" of the water for recreational purposes.

15. AGRICULTURE

California's farmers, the people who feed much of America and the world, have been plowed under by government intervention. Federal government subsidies to producers, state and federal regulation, and state and federal taxes have distorted the market in the agricultural business. Federal government export policies hold California's farmers hostage to the political whims of both Republican and Democratic administrations. Federal government embargoes on grain sales and other obstacles to free trade have frustrated the development of free and stable trade relationships between California farmers and peoples elsewhere in the world.

The agricultural problems facing Californians today are not insoluble, however; Government policies can and must be reversed. Farmers and consumers alike should be free from the meddling and counter-productive measures of the state and federal governments — free to grow, sell, and buy what they want, in the quantity they want, when they want. Five steps can be taken immediately at the state level:

- a. Abolition of the state Department of Agriculture;
- b. Repeal of all state marketing orders so that a producer who wants to may voluntarily establish their own promotion programs;
- c. Repeal of all state programs that promote exports and subsidize the marketing of exports;
- d. Privatization of agricultural research and the ending of agricultural research programs of state colleges and universities and state agencies; and
- e. Ending of governmental involvement in agricultural pest control. A policy of pest control should be implemented whereby private individuals or corporations bear full responsibility for damages they inflict on their neighbors.

16. POLLUTION

Pollution of air, water and land violates the rights of individuals to their lives and property. Physical harm to health or property by pollution is as real as harm due to assault or theft and must be dealt with through objective legal procedures. In order to handle the problems of air, water, soil, radiation, and noise pollution, we call for an extension of the laws governing such torts as trespass and nuisance to cover persons who cause substantial damage by intruding on the persons or property of others. Current government measures concerned with pollution often bypass court proceedings without concern for restitution to the victims of pollution or the rights of the accused. Governments, being major contributors to pollution, must be held legally responsible for their waste products.

We oppose all anti-litter tax laws and all mandatory bottle-deposit laws.

We call for the repeal of the Clean Air Act and call for the abolition of the federal and state Environmental Protection Agencies and the return, to the jurisdiction of the courts, of all questions of violations of rights to life and property.

We support holding property-owners fully liable for damages done by their toxic waste. We oppose the creation of governmental funds, backed by the taxing power, to finance toxic waste clean-up.

17. ENERGY

Energy shortages are caused by government interference with the interaction of supply and demand, such as setting artificially low prices for fuels. Such policies have discouraged production and encouraged waste. These policies must be ended.

We support:

- a. The creation of a free market in oil by instituting full property rights in underground oil and by the repeal of all government controls over output in the petroleum industry. The right of persons to build, own, or use refineries, pipelines, power-generation units, or any other productive asset, so long as they do not violate the rights of others. We support abolition of the Department of Energy and the abolition of its component agencies, without the transfer of their powers elsewhere in the government.
- b. The right of sellers and buyers to trade voluntarily among themselves without government restrictions.
- c. The repeal of the federal Price-Anderson Act, which limits the accident liability of nuclear plant owners.
- d. Subjecting the utility industry to free competition without grants of monopoly or price regulation.
- e. A free market of natural gas pricing.
- f. Privatizing all government-owned energy assets such as the Strategic Petro-

leum Reserve, the power marketing agencies, and mineral bearing onshore and off-shore lands.

We oppose:

- a. The refusal of government agencies to permit the development of energy sources located on government-held land.
- b. Government-imposed rationing of energy products.
- c. Speed limits imposed for the purpose of conserving fuel and government fuel efficiency standards for motor vehicles, any government requirements that manufacturers build and sell 'zero emission' motor vehicles or ones that run on fuels other than gasoline, such as methanol and ethanol.
- d. Implementation by California of federal programs for coercive control of energy production or use.
- e. State requirements that methanol be used in electrical generation plants.
- f. Restriction by the State of California of drilling for production and/or transportation of petroleum products.
- g. Any taxes on energy producers.
- h. Mandatory conversion from any energy source to any other source of energy.
- i. Mandatory weatherization, insulation, and energy-oriented building and architectural codes.
- j. The "strategic storage" program, any attempt to compel national self-sufficiency in oil, an extension of cargo preference law to imports, and any attempt to raise oil tariffs or impose oil import quotas.

We oppose subsidies for alternative energy technologies, such as co-generation, small hydroelectric facilities, synthetic fuel production, wind power, solar power, and geothermal power. All forms of energy should be free to compete on the market without subsidies or artificial props or impediments.

18. GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES

Government-operated or supported monopolies abridge individual rights to free trade and should be abolished. We call for the repeal of all laws which establish or support monopolies. Specifically, we call for privatization of water supply, garbage collection, transit systems, and telecommunications. Further, we support the right of any person or group to conduct a lottery.

We call for repeal of any law which prohibits competition with government monopolies. Therefore, we condemn the government-enforced monopolistic practices of the medical, legal, and other trade and professional associations.

19. INSURANCE

We oppose government-mandated insurance, including auto liability insurance. Failure to obtain insurance, however, does not relieve drivers from responsibility to pay restitution to the victims of their actions.

We oppose no-fault auto insurance, which represents an attempt to relieve people of responsibility for their own actions.

We call for complete deregulation of the insurance industry, including abolition of the Department of Insurance and the office of Insurance Commissioner. Government has no right to set or approve insurance rates, force insurance companies to write any particular lines of insurance, or regulate who may sell insurance or found an insurance company.

We oppose regulations that would force insurance companies to adopt 'community rating' and raise prices for low-risk customers in order to artificially subsidize high-risk customers.

We advocate the freedom of all individuals to engage in voluntary informed consent agreements which do not violate the rights of third parties. We therefore oppose any government imposed standards which require or restrict the right of insurance companies or employers who contract them to use genetic and other screening and/or testing methods.

We also oppose state unemployment insurance, workers' compensation insurance and state disability insurance, which are hidden taxes and grossly inequitable. If these benefits are part of an employment agreement, they must be voluntary between employer and employee, and be purchased through the free-market.

Our silence about any other particular law, regulation, ordinance, directive, edict, control, agency, activity, condition, or machination of government should not be construed to imply our approval of such. Nor does our advocacy of the right to perform certain activities imply an endorsement of the activities themselves.

The 1995 Platform of the Libertarian Party of California

Call to Convention!

1996 Libertarian Party of California State Convention

Hear the candidates seeking the Libertarian Party Presidential/Vice Presidential Nominations!
 Rick Tompkins - Doug Ohmen - Harry Browne - Irwin Schiff - Jo Jorgensen

Attend a **Grassroots Campaigning Seminar** by **John Davies**, President of Davies Communications, Santa Barbara, and sponsored in part by CELLO. Mr Davies' track record of success with campaigns and elections is astounding! This 4- hour seminar is a **MUST** for activists and candidates alike.

Candidates film commercial spots and shoot professional photos! George Reis, Tim Thompson, Mark Murphy, and Scott Weimer, all long time activists, have teamed up to offer this exciting opportunity to Libertarian candidates.

Mardi Gras in California! Reception on Friday evening.

Celebrate cultural differences at an *Asian/Pacific Islands Luau* on Sunday night.

Confirmed Speakers

Art Olivier
 Bellflower City Council member

Dennis Schlumpf
 Lake Tahoe City Council member

Sandi Webb
 Simi Valley City Council member

Bonnie Flickinger
 Moreno Valley City Council member

Gary Copeland
 Epicenter Research Corp

Judge James Gray
 Orange County Juvenile Court Justice
 and activist against the Drug War

J. Neal Schulman
 author of "Stopping Power" and recently
 released "SELF CONTROL Not Gun Control"

David Nolan
 co-host of radio talk show
 "The Fourth American Revolution"
 and a founder of the Libertarian Party

Joseph Miranda
 Editor in Chief of
 Strategy and Tactics Magazine

Yes . . . I Wanna Be Elected

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grassroots Campaigning Seminar @ \$50 each | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign me up for the Blood Drive! | <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer Vegetarian meals. |
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(speakers only) |

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- Grilled Chicken Creole Veal Medallions Vegetarian

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2LPC

**Notes
from the North**

compiled by Richard E. Venable

State Supreme Court upholds Santa Clara tax protest

A lawsuit by LP of Santa Clara and others protesting a county tax measure that passed by only 54%, instead of two-thirds, has been upheld by the State Supreme Court. According to LPC treasurer Jon Petersen, one of the participants in the suit, the action will save Santa Clara County taxpayers more than \$3.5 billions over the next 20 years.

The decision also validates Propositions 13 and 62. Proposition 62 requires two-thirds voter approval for such taxes imposed for special purposes. It also requires majority voter approval for a variety of local utility, business license and hotel taxes that often were not placed before the public.

It all began in November 1992. The Santa Clara County Local Transportation Authority had Measure A on the ballot. The bill would impose a one-half percent sales tax to finance rail lines and mass transit. Measure A was approved by 54% of the voters.

The No on A Committee, the LP of Santa Clara County, Protect Our Environment, Citizens Against Diamond Lanes filed suit in January 1993 against the County of Santa Clara and the Santa Clara County Local Transportation Authority (LTA). They hired as attorney Tim Morgan, who had successfully invalidated Monterey County's one-half percent sales tax based on the "Rider decision."

The group also persuaded the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and its lawyer, Jonathan Coupal, and the Paul Gann Citizens Committee to join them.

To expedite matters, the case was heard by a Court of Appeals. According to Petersen, his group had no objection. Both sides agreed on the facts; the points of contention were in interpretation of the law. Keeping attorney fees down was also high on their list. In November 1993, the appellate court handed down a 2 to 1 decision in favor of the People. Their ruling: The LTA was invalid because it violated Proposition 13.

Santa Clara County LTA appealed the decision to the State Supreme Court. In March of this year, the State Board of Equalization told the LTA it would not collect any taxes for it until the validity of the tax had been proven. On April 1, an earlier half cent tax expired dropping Santa Clara County's tax to 7.75 percent - a savings to the taxpayers of nearly \$500,000 a day. Then, on September 28, the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 2 ruling, decided that Measure A was invalid because it violated Proposition 62.

Justice Stanley Mosk, in the majority decision, wrote that Prop. 62 does not authorize tax "referendums" because a referendum overturns a law after it passes, while the 1986 measure prevents taxes from taking effect until voters approve.

The attorney for one of the supporting groups said the ruling gives the citizens a very large voice in their government.

Condolences

to Mary Gingell on the recent death
of her grandmother.

*The LPC officers, Executive Committee members
and staff of LPC News.*

Northern California Regions

Reg. 01, East Bay
(Alameda & Contra Costa Counties)
20993 Foothill Blvd, #318
Hayward, 94541
510/531-0760
Common Sense BBS:
510/713-7336:1200-28800,8N1
Meeting Dates: 3rd & 4th
Tuesdays
Chair: Marion McEwen
Phone: 510/889-9216
Vice Chairs:
Alameda: Jeffery Sommers
Contra Costa: Greg Lyon
Sec/Treas. & e-mail:
Terry.Floyd@cmnsens.fidonet.org

Reg. 03, Gold Country
(Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne)
P.O. Box 1245
Angels Camp, 95222
Libertarian Hot Line:
209/736-6881
Contact: Bob Mulvany
Phone: 209/728-9056
Chair: Gary Hines
Phone: 209/736-4916
Vice Chairs:
Calaveras: David Lei
Tuolumne: Al Segalla
Meeting Date: 1st Thursday
Time: 6:30 PM
Place: Round Table Pizza, Angels
Camp (Next to Save Mart)

Reg. 04, Butte
937 W. 9th St.
Chico, 95928
Contact: Jessica Strock
Phone: 916/891-6172

Reg. 09, El Dorado/Alpine
3003 Stagecoach Rd.
Placerville, 95667
Contact: Fred Rouse
Phone: 916/622-8008

Reg. 10, Central Valley
(Fresno, Madera, Mariposa,
Tulare)
5466 No. Figarden Dr., #129
Fresno, 93711
Chair: Jonathan Richter
Phone: 209/439-8801
E-mail: JRichLib@aol.com

Reg. 12, Humboldt
Contact: Brian Knotts
Phone: 707/444-8028
E-mail: bknotts@humboldt1.com

Reg. 17, North Coast
(Lake, Mendocino)
P.O. Box 684
Lower Lake, 95457
Contact: Randy Grindle
Phone: 707/994-4817

Reg. 18, Lassen
Box 25
Litchfield, 96117
Contact: Bonnie Rutherford
Phone: (916)251-6522
E-mail: LassenLP@aol.com

Reg. 21, Marin
Contact: Mark Valverde
Phone: 415/255-1906

Reg. 26, Inyo/Mono
P.O. Box 65
Independence, 93526
Contact: Bill Baucum
Phone: 619/878-2288
E-mail: baucum@panix.com

Reg. 28, Napa
P.O. Box 5427
Napa, 94581
Contact: Bill Crain
Phone: 707/224-5535
Fax: 707/224-6456

Reg. 24, Merced
Contact: Art Cassretto
Phone: 209/667-5286

Reg. 31, Placer
Contact: Priscilla Falconi
Phone: 916/784-1140

Reg. 34, Sacramento
P.O. Box 5342
Fair Oaks, CA 95628-9106
Chair: Joseph Farina
Phone: (H) 916/423-4663
(W) 916/685-1392

Reg. 35, San Benito
P. O. Box 2626
Hollister 95024
Contact: Steve Gordon
Phone: 408/636-1296
E-mail: Vote4Librt@aol.com

Reg. 38, San Francisco
1800 Market St., #9
San Francisco, 94102
Contact: Mark Valverde
Phone: 415/255-1906
E-mail: Dasher@netcom.com
Chair: Mark Read Pickens
Vice Chair: Michael Dunn, DDS
Meeting Date: 2nd Tue.
Place: Freedom's Forum
Bookstore
1800 Market St., S.F.
@ Waller & Octavia

Reg. 39, San Joaquin
P.O. Box 690457
Stockton, 95369
Contact: David Morrow
Phone: 209/957-6322

Reg. 41, San Mateo
204 E. Second Ave., Ste. 842
San Mateo 94401-3948
Chair: Kate O'Brien
Phone/Fax: 415/473-0439
E-mail:
102166.537@compuserve.com
Vice Chair: Mary Steiner
Meeting Date: 3rd Wed.

Reg. 43, Santa Clara
3249 Stevens Creek Blvd., #207
San Jose, 95117
Chair: Brad Walker
Phone: 415/964-4862
E-mail: bwalker@musings.com
Vice Chair: David Bonino
Business Meeting:
Date: 3rd Thursday
Time: 7:00 PM dinner
8:00 PM business
Place: Coco's Rest.,
1209 Oakmead Pkwy (@
Lawrence Expwy., one block
from US 101), Sunnyvale.
Officer's Meeting:
Date: 2nd Mon.
Time: 7:30-9:00 PM
Place: Reg. 43 Office, 33249
Stevens Creek Blvd., Ste. 207,
San Jose.
**Mid-County
Discussion Group**

Date: 2nd Wed.
Time: 7:00-9:30 PM
Place: Coco's in Sunnyvale
Monthly Get-Together
work party, call for info.

Reg. 44, Santa Cruz
718 Sunset Drive
Capitola, 95010
Contact: Bill Anderson
Phone: 408/476-0641

Reg. 45, Shasta
108-B Oak Run/Fern Rd.,
Whitmore, 96096
Chair: Allan L. Swain
Phone: 916/472-3086
E-mail: fernalis@delphi.com

Reg. 48, Solano
Contact: Mike Malin
Phone: 707/426-0232

Reg. 49, Sonoma
P.O. Box 3742
Santa Rosa, 95402
Contact: Jim Oglesby
Phone: 707/894-2658

Reg. 50, Stanislaus
901 N. Carpenter, #32-290
Modesto, 95351
Chair: Don DeGroat
Phone: 209/527-1493
Voice/Fax: 209/524-1776
E-mail: EWCHIEF@aol.com

Reg. 51, Sutter/Yuba
Box 3185
Yuba City, 95992
Fax /Phone: (916)755-3044
Contact: Todd Herman
Phone: (916)673-2208
E-mail: LPCReg51@aol.com
Meeting: 1st Thurs.
Time: 7:00 PM
Location:
Sutter Cty Library
750 Forbes Ave
Yuba City

Reg. 52, Tehama
Contact: Ross Crain
Phone: 916/527-2676

Reg. 57, Yolo
Chair: Cullene Lang
Phone: 916/362-0855
E-mail: Cullene@aol.com

New phone number for Lassen chair

Gail,

My phone number has changed and I need the listing in the *LPC News* changed. You could also print my e-mail address. The phone number is (916) 251-6522 and the e-mail address is LassenLP@aol.com. My mailing address is still P.O. Box 25, Litchfield, 96117.

Things are quiet here. I have been on a radio talk show out of Reno, but have had no response from that. Most of the libertarians here are reclusive or non-joiners. I did convert my husband and he has registered as a libertarian. I've almost convinced two of the other teachers at my school to vote libertarian.

Say hello to all for me.
Bonnie Rutherford,
Litchfield

**Well done
is better than well said.**

- Ben Franklin

The Nuts and Bolts of Grassroots Organizing *Libertarian Party County Organizing Manual*

How do you structure a county party organization to be most effective? What are the roles and responsibilities of the individuals who lead county organizations? How do you build members, recruit volunteers, plan and execute successful programs, deal with political protocol, carry out effective public relations, raise money, and recruit candidates? These questions and more are answered for you in the *Libertarian Party County Organizing Manual*.

Published especially for the Libertarian Party Council of State Chairs meeting in October, 1995, this is a useful tool to help you build the party at the grassroots level.

Only \$15.00 a copy from:
The Monticello Group,
1311 Rhode Island Ave, NW, Suite 1,
Washington, DC 20005-3701.

and local events

Southern California Regions

Reg. 13, Imperial
Contact: Martin Castro
Phone: 619/344-7722

Reg. 15, Kern
 14713 Goodwin Ave.,
 Bakersfield, CA 93312
Chair: Ryan Gifford
Phone: 805/589-8734

Reg. 19, Los Angeles
 Libertarian Party of Los Angeles County
 (see Reg. 61 to Reg. 68)
 3381 Long Beach Blvd.,
 Long Beach, 90807
Phone: 310/490-3840

Chair: Bob Weber
Phone: (310)204-0612
Bus. Meeting: 4th Mon.
Time: 7:30 PM

Karl Hess Club
Date: 3rd Mon.
Time: 7:00 PM

Place: Marie Callender's
 Rest., 4356 Lincoln Blvd.
 (at Fwy 90)
 Marina del Rey
Contact: Michael Everling
Phone: 213/225-3405

Liberty Shooters

Date: 3rd Sunday
Place: alternates between
 Northridge Rifle & Pistol
 Range, 19015 Parthema St.,
 Northridge and
 Insight Shooting Range,
 17020 Alburis Ave., Artesia

Contact: Bob Weber
Phone: 310/204-0612 for info.

Reg. 30, Orange
 P. O. Box 27871
 Santa Ana 92799-7871
Phone: (714)540-5053
Chair: Geoffrey Braun
E-mail:

GeoffBraun@eworld.com
Vice Chair: Vic Wagner
Bus. Meeting: 1st Mon.
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: 17280 Newhope St.,
 Ste. 7,
 Fountain Valley
Social Mixer: Held monthly

Reg. 33, Riverside
 6639 Magnolia Ave
 Riverside, 92506
Chair: Gene Berkman
Phone: 909/369-8843
Meeting Date: 3rd Wed.
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: Call for location

Reg. 36, San Bernardino
 P.O.Box 57
 Ontario 91762
Contact: Edward E. Moss
Phone: 909/986-6677
Chair: Ethel Mohler
Meeting Date: Last Tue.
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Various, Call for info

Reg. 37, San Diego
 P.O.Box 16449
 San Diego, 92176
Contact: Richard Rider,
 Office Manager
E-mail: drider@aol.com
Phone: 619/530-1776
Business Meeting:
Date: 2nd Mon., subj. to change
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: 10969 Red Cedar,
 San Diego
Supper Club:
Date: Various, call for date & place
Time: 6:30 PM
Dinner: 7:00 PM
Speaker: 8:00 PM
Public Access TV Show:
 Call Pat Wright for info.
 619/497-1085
E-mail: patwright@delphi.com

Liberty Toastmasters
Date: Thursdays
Time: 6:15 PM
Place: Coco's on Balboa, 2 blks
 east of Genesee

Regional Chair: Steve Green
Vice Chair: J. C. Anderson
No. Cty Vice Chair:
 Wade Hostler

Reg. 40, San Luis Obispo
Chair: Gary Kirkland
Phone: 805/466-2742
Meeting Date: 2nd Thurs.
Place: Upper Crust Pizza
 785 Foothill Blvd.,
 San Luis Obispo

Reg. 42, Santa Barbara
Chair: Michael Lambolely
Phone: 805/964-9569
E-mail: mlambolely@grci.com
Meeting Date: 15th of the month
Time: 6:00 PM
Discussion: 7:00 PM
Program: 8:00 PM
Place: Rusty's Midtown Pizza,
 3731 State Street,
 Santa Barbara

Reg. 56, Ventura
Chair: Bill Brown
Phone: 805/389-3035
Meeting Date: 2nd Tues.
Time: 6:30 PM
Place: Call for location

Los Angeles County
 (Reg. 19, LPLAC)

Reg. 61, San Fernando Valley
 11216 Vanowen St.
 North Hollywood, 91605
Chair: Dave Larkin
Phone: (Voice or FAX)
 818/980-1233
E-mail:
 72037.430@compuserve.com

1st Vice Chair:
 Christopher Maira
2nd Vice Chair: Erich Miller
No. Vice Chair: Fred Heiser
 (805)252-6099

Supper Club:
Date: 4th Thurs.
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: Carrows Restaurant
 18355 Ventura Blvd, at Reseda
 Blvd. Tarzana

Pub Club:
Date: 3rd Fri.
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Pineapple Hill Saloon,
 4454 Van Nuys Blvd.,
 Sherman Oaks

Granada Forum
Date: Tuesdays
Place: Hermans' Hall,
 5657 Lindley Ave., Tarzana
Phone: (818)385-4003
 \$3.00 Donation

Reg. 62, West Los Angeles
Contact: Bob Weber
Phone: 310/204-0612
E-mail: dwire@loop.com
Chair: Michael Binkley
Supper Club:
Date: 3rd Thurs.
Time: 6:30 PM
Dinner: 7:00 PM
Program: 8:00 PM

Place: Chris' Italian Restaurant
 10105 Venice Blvd.,
 Los Angeles
 \$3.00, RSVP; \$5.00 at door

Reg. 63, Pasadena/Glendale
Chair: Dennis Decherd
Phone: 818/949-0595
Vice Chair: Curtis Feger
Meeting: 1st Wed.
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: Shakey's Pizza,
 2180 Foothill Blvd., Pasadena

Reg. 64, Central Los Angeles
Contact: Lawrence Goldberg
Phone: 818/556-0901
Act'g. Chair: Pam Probst
E-mail: pprobst@primenet.com
Meeting: 4th Wed
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Soup Exchange,
 5750 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles

Reg. 65, Southeast Los Angeles
 16911 Bellflower Blvd.
 Bellflower, 90706
Chair: Rodger Rosie

Phone: 310/865-4089
Fax: 310/866-3191
E-mail: delii@sc.liberty.com
Vice Chair: Matt Piazza
Meeting: 1st Tue.
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Bano's Restaurant
 (formerly Grinder's)
 19008 Pioneer Blvd., Cerritos.

Reg. 66, Long Beach/South Bay
 3381 Long Beach Blvd
 Long Beach, 90807
Chair: Laura McFadden
Phone: 310/490-3840
E-mail: Reg66Chair@aol.com
Vice Chair: David Schrader
Business meeting:
Date: 3rd Thurs.
Time: 7:30 PM

Reg. 67, East San Gabriel Valley
 P. O. Box 3207
 San Dimas, 91773
Chair: Lee Borton
Phone: 909/599-4974
Vice Chair: Paul Andrews
Meeting: 4th Thurs.
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Marie Callender's,
 3117 E. No. Garvey Ave.,
 West Covina

Reg. 68, Antelope Valley
 P.O.Box 901851
 Palmdale, 93590
Contact: Bob Burke
Phone: 805/948-2470
Chair: Eric Fussell
Vice Chair: Jeff Sutherland
Meeting: 3rd Wed.
Time: 6:30 PM Business mtg.
 7:00 PM Dinner
Place: Thai Original Rest.
 957 E. Palmdale Blvd.
 Palmdale

Reg. 69, Mojave
Contact: Dave Fortin
Phone: 619/247-8884

Check your regional listing and forward any changes, corrections and missing information to
LPC News,
P.O. Box 598,
Pismo Beach, 93448.
FAX (909)623-5347.

Also, share what your region does with the rest of the state.



Notes from the Southern Vice Chair

Richard H. Halvorson

San Diego sues everyone

Are you aware that the city of San Diego has sued you? According to Steve Green, San Diego chair, if you live or do business in San Diego County, you are most likely a defendant in a lawsuit filed on October 18, 1995 in San Diego Superior Court, Department 36, Case #693578.

The suit was filed by the San Diego Public Facilities Financing Authority (PFFA), an agency reporting to the San Diego City Council. The lawsuit is filed against all "interested persons" - all those who will be legally obligated to pick up the multi-million dollar cost of a venture to expand Jack Murphy Stadium, home of the San Diego Chargers. This "validation" lawsuit seeks court approval for the city to:

1. Bypass the City Charter that mandates fair and above-board competitive bidding on contracts.
2. Issue a \$60 million bond issue for a 10,000-seat stadium expansion, without letting the voters have any say in the matter.

Three individuals filed a response to their lawsuit. In addition to Green, the other two defendants are Libertarian Party tax fighter Richard Rider, who successfully sued to repeal the illegal half-cent county sales tax imposed through a similar agency in 1989, and Republican Bruce Henderson, former San Diego City Councilman and president of the Association of Concerned Taxpayers (ACT).

After the three responded to the lawsuit, the city countered that they were delaying its stadium expansion project, and thus will be held responsible for all "damages" resulting from any delay in the project.

Green says his codefendants Richard Rider and Bruce Henderson report that they are having a hard time explaining to their wives and kids that "the government plans to sue us all for millions of dollars that we don't have, simply because we responded to their initial lawsuit against us."

The County government would have nothing to do with the proposal. The city arranged to have the stadium ownership transferred from the City/County Stadium Authority to the PFFA.

Because the PFFA is responsible for the stadium bonds, either the city taxpayers or the sewer fee payers would carry the burden should the stadium revenues fall short of expectations. This, in effect, puts at risk most county sewer users, as most other county jurisdictions pay sewer fees to the San Diego city agency. Hence, non-San Diego city residents such as Green have no say whatsoever in the matter. "Instead," he says, "we face what our country's Founding Fathers faced - taxation without representation."

See San Diego - page 8

Citizens want Orange County jail privatized

There's still a chance that the bankruptcy of the County of Orange may turn out to be a dark cloud with a silver lining - at least that's the hope of the 20 individuals who met in Kathy Smith's home in early November to discuss privatizing county jail facilities and their operation.

Geoff Braun, chair of the LP of Orange County, said that an impressive amount of political will surfaced during the 2 hour meeting that was attended by individuals from the entire political spectrum. "Although there was disagreement between libertarians and authoritarians about the degree of privatization, the clear consensus was that competition must be introduced into the operation of OC's jail services," he said.

The overall tone of the meeting was extremely positive and may yield real results. "There are legal hurdles that stand in the way of privatizing any county activity, but discussions like this are the first step in initiating change," said activist Bruce Whitaker.

Jack Dean, former LPC chair and a member of the local Committees of Correspondence, was equally pleased with the result of the evening's labor. "There's lots of hard work to be done, but with the intellectual ammunition provided by the Reason Foundation, and the will expressed by the men and women here tonight, our goal can become a reality."

Braun went on to say that it's hard to underestimate the challenge of privatizing OC's jail system. The greatest ob-

stacles lie not in OC, but in Sacramento, where a series of laws, both old and new, block any privatization of jail services, especially when the purpose of such privatization is to save money.

Beyond the initial phase of raising the consciousness of OC citizens about the issue, he said the first concrete step is to persuade the California legislature to clear away the barriers prohibiting jail privatization. An aide to State Senator John Lewis expressed optimism that the next legislative session might bring about the necessary changes to state law.

At the same time, the group has begun circulating a resolution urging the County Board of Supervisors to consider privatizing the jail and other county functions as soon as possible. The resolution cites the increasing need in the County for additional jail facilities and the successful operation of jails by the private sector.

Bylaw Committee elected

At its quarterly meeting in Arroyo Grande on December 10, the Executive Committee elected five people to the 1996 Bylaws Committee. Eight people were nominated.

Those elected are Laura McFadden, chair of Region 66 of Long Beach, Eric Lund of Sunnyvale, ExCom member Bob Weber of Los Angeles, LPC secretary José Castañeda of Southgate and LPC treasurer Jon Petersen of San Jose. The

members will vote on which of them will chair the committee.

The committee will meet just prior to the convention to review and discuss proposed changes to the LPC Bylaws submitted by the membership. It will then make its recommendations to the convention delegates for their consideration.

Interested members may submit ideas for Bylaws changes to anyone or all of the committee members.

ExCom actions

—from page 1

Passed a Standing Resolution: The LPC Chair, Secretary, Northern or Southern Vice Chair may declare a region active for the purpose of receiving their dues share.

Determined LPC official position on March 1996 Ballot Propositions. (Complete details will appear in February issue of LPC News.)

Adopted the LPC Treasurer's proposed 1996 budget.

Elected the Bylaw Committee. (See Bylaw story on this page.)

Elected Ted Brown as Platform Committee coordinator.

A motion that all committees authorized by the Executive Committee submit a budget proposal for their committees for the coming year to the treasurer by November 1, was tabled so that the wording could be finalized.

Next meeting will be on Monday, Feb. 19, 1996 immediately following the LPC Convention in Long Beach.

San Diego

—from page 7

Green added, "As Libertarians, Richard Rider and I oppose the concept of taxpayer guarantees for millionaires' sports teams. But even those who favor such sports subsidies should support the concept of letting the public vote on this issue.

"Our ideal Libertarian solution is to have the government privatize the stadium by giving the property (with its attendant debt) to a private sports association formed jointly by the Chargers and the Padres. It would be their stadium as long as they stayed in town. They could then run the stadium however they saw fit, receiving all the rental and concession revenues from all events and paying all the expenses and bonds. For us taxpayers, financing and operating the stadium is a cash drain and a potential huge liability, so we would lose nothing but headaches by transferring the stadium to a private sports organization.

"Given that such a step is perhaps too radical (and sensible) for our politicians to approve, our suggested alternative remedy is straightforward:

In Memoriam Calvin Warburton 1910 - 1995

Calvin Warburton, former New Hampshire State Representative, died on Wednesday, October 18, 1995. He was 85.

He gained national attention by being the first Libertarian state legislator in the lower 48 states. (Alaska had elected three House legislators in the early 1980s.) His election gained further attention because he had been a Republican for 50 years and had served seven terms as a GOP state legislator.

In July 1991, he said he was switching parties because "it (the Libertarian Party) is the party of freedom." He was re-elected in 1992 as part of a four-man Libertarian delegation. He also ran for Governor in 1992 and 1994.

New Hampshire public officials across the political spectrum eulogized Warburton as "an honest man of true integrity" and noted his "wisdom and color and humor."

William Winter, LP Director of Communications, was chair of LP of New Hampshire at the time Warburton changed parties. He said, "What Cal did was a vital stepping stone on our road to success. We owe him a debt of thanks."

1. Transfer ownership of the stadium back to the Stadium Authority, where management is more forthright and the agency is legitimately structured.

2. Place the suggested bond measure on the ballot for a public vote.

3. If the measure passes and work is to be done, put the contracts out for competitive bids.

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